

who spoke at the demonstration, voiced their solidarity with the farm laborers of the Maghreb countries: Josep Riera of the COAG was quoted in *El País* Nov. 30 saying "The free-trade zone will encourage cheap exports from Morocco and Algeria, without strengthening the agriculture of these countries."

Under pressure of the farmers, the Spanish Secretary of State for Relations with the EU, Carlos Westendorp, met with union representatives, and agreed that Madrid would introduce graduality in the free-trade zone, guaranteeing preferential treatment for Spanish fruits and vegetables.

The farmers showed a better understanding of economics than any of the experts of foreign ministers present. Farmers know that following free-market ideas of cheap labor and cheap produce only undermines the economic health of a nation. Just how far such free-trade madness has become official policy, even in nations with highly dirigistic economic traditions, can be seen in the case of French Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette. In answer to a question from *EIR*, on whether such a free-trade recipe would not yield similar disastrous results in the Mediterranean, as it has since its introduction in eastern Europe and Russia, de Charette replied that "history shows that no economy can be developed through Statism" (State dirigistic policy). Acknowledging that liberalization of markets, prices, and wages will create social dislocation, he persevered: "Every change involves painful side-effects." Thus, he concluded, the wise men of the EU had decided to allocate funds for alleviating the social-negative side effects.

The best way to sum up the significance of Barcelona, is to look out the window, as it were, of the Hotel King Juan Carlos I, and catch a glimpse of reality: beyond the tens of thousands of Spanish farmers in protest, to see the hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of French civil servants, transport workers, students, marching through the streets and paralyzing the nation's activity; and beyond, to the starving masses of formerly productive workers in Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Georgia. A glance a bit further reveals the record heights reached on the Wall Street stock market, and the lines going off the charts that describe the cancerous growth in financial aggregates of the system. The illustrious ministers at Barcelona stood aloof from all this all-too-unpleasant reality.

There was one rude intrusion into the fantasy world that reigned in Barcelona. A special round-up issue of the English edition of the Jordanian financial daily *Al Aswaq*, dedicated to the recently completed Amman summit, was distributed free to the delegates and press. In it appeared the interview with Lyndon LaRouche, on development policies for the Middle East, including his proposals for a regional development bank (for the full interview, see *EIR*, Nov. 17, 1995, p. 47). LaRouche not only outlined his proposals for real peace through physical economic development, but also denounced the impending collapse of the existing financial and monetary order.

Afghans draw blood in war against Pakistan

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

The blowing up of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad on Nov. 19, the selected assassination of key individuals in Baluchistan and Sindh, and the continuing bloodshed in Karachi indicate that the viper's eggs of the afghansi (veterans of the Afghanistan war), nourished from abroad and protected zealously inside Pakistan, have now hatched and are spitting their venom at their protector. In a retaliatory measure, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto rounded up a number of foreign nationals and arrested Anjuman-e-Sipah-i-Sahaba (ASS) leader Zia Rehman Farooqi, along with a number of his associates. Farooqi, an infamous assassin, was in London in 1995 on a month-long trip to recruit for his terrorist Sunni sectarian group (see *EIR*, Oct. 13, p. 59).

More recently, Bhutto, now under pressure from Egypt and moderate Arab States, told the Middle East Broadcasting Corp. in an interview that the terrorist groups threatening Muslim countries were getting arms and active support from the West. The statement is nominally correct as far as it goes, but Bhutto, whose image inside Pakistan has been badly tarnished, evaded the truth for the umpteenth time in not naming London's role behind the terrorist activities now destroying Pakistan. Instead, she reiterated the West's funding of the Afghans during the Cold War days.

Meanwhile, the afghans, the Mohajirs, and the sectarian religious groups have dramatically raised the stakes:

- On Oct. 10, the secessionist Jiye Sindh movement leader Syed Imdad Mohammad Shah, son of the late G.M. Syed who had led the movement for "Sindhudesh" for decades, sent an ultimatum from London that unless Islamabad changes its "repressive policies," it could lead to the creation of a Sindh nation. Syed Imdad was addressing the World Sindh Congress in London.

- Mohajir leader Altaf Hussain, whose ethnic group Mohajir Qaum Movement (MQM) (see *EIR*, Oct. 13, p. 59) is involved in terrorist activities in Karachi and some other cities of Sindh in Pakistan, has written to a former Pakistan prime minister, Mian Nawaz Sharif, to join hands with him in the "struggle" against Islamabad. Altaf Hussain has been based in London for the last four years. In October, he formally asked U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to mediate between Islamabad and the MQM.

- On Nov. 22, a provincial minister of Baluchistan and the election commissioner belonging to the same province were ambushed by unknown assailants.

- On Nov. 21, Pakistani forces had to be deployed in Baluchistan as the situation became highly unstable following the assassination of Naseer-ur-Rehman Kalpar, grandson of the Baluch tribal chief Wadera Khan Muhammad Kalpar. Kalpar was gunned down near Pakistan's most important natural gas field near the Sui installations.

- The brother of the provincial chief minister of Sindh was gunned down in Karachi in early November, while waiting in his car at a traffic signal.

In addition, a spate of bad news from Karachi indicates that violence in the port city is fast becoming the norm. On average, four to five people are killed every day, and the situation is widely considered to be beyond Islamabad's control.

Belated and weak response

The blowing up of the Egyptian Embassy has put enormous pressure on Prime Minister Bhutto. Her stated commitment to keep Pakistan a modern and non-fundamentalist nation is being called into question. Islamabad has rounded up hundreds of foreign nationals, including three Egyptians suspected of involvement in the bomb blast. Interior Minister Gen. Naseerullah Babar has issued a statement calling the International Islamic University, where the suspect Egyptians were reportedly enrolled as students, "a hotbed of terrorism"—a statement which has greatly upset the Arab na-

tions which finance the university. In addition, on Nov. 27, a special anti-terrorist court issued death sentences to 13 Sunni ASS activists for the massacre of 27 Shia Muslims at a Shia place of worship in Karachi earlier this year.

It is expected that more clamping down on the terrorists will be ordered by Islamabad, particularly to appease those Arab nations which are complaining against Pakistan's harboring of hard-core terrorists. These terrorists are now involved in efforts to bring down the "moderate" governments of Islamic nations. The United States and the Philippines have also asked Pakistan to curb terrorist afghansi activities.

Despite such requests and the "best of intentions" in Islamabad, it is almost certain that the afghansi network will continue to push Pakistan toward disintegration. The afghansi network, which plays a key role in shaping Islamabad's policy toward Afghanistan and the Indian-held part of Kashmir, has infiltrated, directly or indirectly, every part of Pakistan's socio-political system. Its financial strength, due to its control over the drug trade, its firepower, and its massive international reach have helped the afghansis to corrupt Pakistani society at every level. On the other hand, the time has come for Islamabad to reassess its economic and strategic interests. If Bhutto is given the power to do so by the powerbrokers who control Pakistan from within and without, then, and only then, can the menace of the afghansis be eliminated.

Cairo reveals names of terrorists in Pakistan

The issue of Egyptian terrorists residing in Pakistan as part of the afghansi terrorist network has come to the fore once again following the blowing up of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad on Nov. 19. But in fact, Cairo has long been pressing the Bhutto government to hand over these terrorists to Egyptian authorities. However, the Bhutto administration, under pressure from the religious-political groups and the afghansi controllers within Pakistani intelligence, has declined to meet the requests.

In 1994, an Egyptian plane landed at Islamabad airport in the dead of night, and unidentified Pakistani government officials handed over five Egyptian nationals wanted in Cairo for various crimes. This news later caused a problem for Islamabad. The most vocal backers of the afghansi terrorists, the Jamaat e Islami, a religious-political party which enjoys substantial power, protested to the Bhutto government, and Islamabad denied the whole "story."

Now, under the gun, Cairo has made known the identity of a number of top Egyptian terrorists residing in Pakistan and planning the violent removal of the Mubarak

government. Some of the names include:

- Mohammad Shawqi al Islambuli, brother of the assassin of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Islambuli, a top leader of the anti-Mubarak terrorist gang of the Gamaa Islamiyya, was condemned to death *in absentia* by Egyptian authorities in the 1993 trial of the "Afghan veterans" accused of seeking to topple the Mubarak government.

- Osman al Samman, another top Gamaa official who lives in Peshawar, North West Frontier Province, along with Islambuli. Samman fled Cairo prisons and came to Pakistan through Libya and Saudi Arabia.

- Mohammad Mekkawi, head of the terrorist Egyptian group Al Jihad.

- Mustafa Hamza, a former Al Jihad member and now a leader in Gamaa. Hamza is suspected of masterminding the assassination attempt on President Mubarak last June in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Hamza, who came to Pakistan through Yemen, is in Sudan, Egypt charges.

- Talaat Fuad Qassem, another Gamaa member, is now in Denmark, where he received political asylum.

Three other terrorist leaders, Ayman Mohamaad al Zawhari, Yasser Tawfiq al Siri, and Rifai Ahmed Taha, all afghansis, have now settled elsewhere and remain active. Zawhari is in Switzerland, Tawfiq in London, and Taha in Khartoum, Sudan, according to Cairo.